

COMMUNICATION.

THE LAY PREACHER.

"A merchant shall hardly keep himself from doing wrong; and an huckster shall not be freed from sin.—Ecclesiastical 26, 92.

As I was opening the Bible this evening, my eyes fell upon the foregoing passage in the Apocrapha and I was forcibly struck with the truth of the sentence. If it was written by Solomon, he has evinced as much knowledge of the world and the dangers that attend some of the transactions of life, in this short statement; as in most of his distinguished proverbs. Solomon was a great merchant; and though he probably did not condescend to negotiate in all the minor stipulations of trade, yet his penetrating mind and ever watchful care, could, no doubt easily discern all the various influences that were constantly operating in the community below him.

There is no situation, I apprehend, in which man can be placed, while having freedom of action, where greater temptations present themselves than in that of merchandizing. The exchanging of one commodity for another, or for money, as a profession, requiring a severity of attention and a certainty of discernment that few possess in a degree sufficient to prosecute their business to advantage while restricted within the boundary of integrity and honor. Sensible of this, a large proportion of persons engaged in trade, make their calculations to secure an advance on their speculations sufficient to cover all deficiencies resulting from a possible failure of their plans, together with all possible casualties that may effect their business. It is natural that in these speculations, their minds should wander from the fixed boundaries of probability, far into the unlimited extent of possibility, while interest leads them on and no restraints withhold them. In this pursuit, conscience is said to approve and therefore little apprehension is entertained for her intermeddling with the concern. Thus honest minds, starting on principles that may perhaps be justifiable, are soon found trespassing beyond the boundaries of those principles while they themselves are perhaps insensible of their error. They find themselves justified in demanding and receiving a certain premium or profit in their trade. But the casualties and uncertainties—the accidents and misfortunes of business, are continually disturbing all settled regulations of this kind and a substitute is found only in the imagined necessities and an increasing cupidity. Thus these honest minds are continually subject to temptation and are too often overpowered by it. Beside these influences, there is the more obtruding and presumptuous allurements of direct and immediate advantages of wealth and consequent power. And in the train of these, imagination delineates all the sources of social and individual felicity. Thus situated, it is not surprising that "the merchant, even the honest merchant should hardly keep himself from doing wrong." He feels that he knows no certainty as to what is to be the sum of his necessities, nor of what is to be the success of his pursuits. The leaning of his desires will therefore be in favor of that course which will insure him a certainty of success and that is to prostrate all boundaries between what is desired and what can be attained.

Having passed these bounds and finding no limits to the rate of his demands, he meets with less difficulty in fixing on the manner to be pursued. Success in one conflict renders victory in another, more easy and more certain. A triumph over one virtue, leaves all others assailable and they are soon found assailable.

Of all vices that are continually obtruding their services upon us, there is none so exceedingly officious as that of deceit. It meets us in all our difficulties and is always ready to lend a helping hand. It follows us in all our successful enterprises, always willing to add to our joy, by its ready ministrations. Of all classes of men none are so exposed to its officiousness as that of merchants.

At every movement in their pursuits, they find this tempter beside them. Every transaction of their profession seems

to require something of its aid. If not in open proclamation, tis in silent reservation. If falsehood is not expressed, truth perhaps is suppressed. The merchant is constantly induced to gain a character to his wares, higher than truth will warrant and thus a habit is formed which influences all his act of life. Many rise above this influence, but more sink amidst it. I have therefore often thought it somewhat remarkable that so many of our well disposed young men should seek a livelihood through the means of trade; a profession in which many more fail of success than in any other, and in which so many dangers continually surround the moral character.

SPEECH of Mr. BOUTELLE.

Mr. BOUTELLE said, the extraordinary character of this act as a piece of legislation, ought of itself to excite distrust. We ought to be first satisfied that evils exist, and then that the remedy we attempt to apply will be adequate to cure those evils. That this bill is of an extraordinary character, I think, is apparent from the fact, that the statute book of no State in the Union has ever contained such a law. And yet occasions must have arisen, and we know have arisen, in times of party excitement, when the minority have complained of the acts and doings of the majority of the day, and denounced them as unconstitutional; and when this minority have afterwards become the majority, do we find a solitary instance, where this majority have undertaken, by a general act, to declare the Acts and Resolves of their predecessors constitutional or unconstitutional, valid or invalid? That it is competent for us to repeal all the Acts and Resolves of the Legislature of last year, or to re-enact them at our pleasure, is denied by no one. But this act does not set out the titles, dates, or substance of the Acts and Resolves, which it proposes to confirm; it cannot then be considered as a re-enactment of all those Acts and Resolves, but rather as a legislative declaration or opinion on the validity of them. The doubts expressed in the preambles seem to be predicated on the fact, that the Legislature which passed the Acts and Resolves of last year, was not organized according to the provisions of the constitution, and that the Judges of the Supreme Court have so decided and determined. Now, sir, I do not understand that any question, involving the constitutionality of any of these Acts and Resolves, has arisen in any action in the Supreme Court or any other court—much less that it has been decided and determined in any court that any of these Acts and Resolves are unconstitutional. Now I do not understand that the Judges of the Supreme Court can be said, with any propriety to have decided and determined, that sundry acts and doings of the last legislature are unconstitutional and void, unless they have done this, when holding a court according to law, and in the due exercise of judicial power. But it is said, the Judges have given their opinions as contemplated by the constitution, and that these opinions are here referred to. These opinions, I admit, sir, are entitled to much respect and consideration, as coming from enlightened jurists, but they are not judicial decisions, and are not conclusive and binding on the legislature or the people, and will command credit and confidence with an enlightened community only so far as they appear to have carefully and deliberately made up, and shall approve themselves to the good sense and sound understandings of men. But, sir, it is not true that these opinions say that either branch of the last legislature was not properly organized. In these opinions, the Judges say, that a Senate, composed of a quorum, may do any acts, which it could do, if the vacancies were filled, and it was composed of twenty. Now, sir, as some allusion has been made to an order I had the honor to introduce into the House last year, it may be expected I should give a concise history of our situation at that time. The minority of this House at that time, and eight members of the Senate were determined that the government should not be organized, that is to say, that the vacancies in the Senate should not be filled up, the Councilors chosen, and the votes for Governor counted, unless they could be allowed to have the power—or, in other words, that the majority should not govern. For proof that such was their determination, I refer to the language of all their newspapers from Calais to Kittery, exhorting them to persevere in the stand they had taken—to refuse to have the government organized and to adjourn without day. I would also refer to the repeated instances of motions made in this House, to adjourn without day. In this state of things the order alluded to was introduced—twen-

ty-five days of the session having been consumed without counting the votes for Governor, filling the vacancies in the Senate, or choosing Councilors. I then believed it competent to form a convention in the mode contemplated by that order, and I still believe it. The constitution provides that "in case the full number of Senators to be elected from each district shall not have been so elected, the members of the House of Representatives and such Senators as shall have been elected, shall, in the manner prescribed by the constitution, elect by joint ballot, the number of Senators required." It does not, it will be perceived, provide that the two branches, as such, shall meet and fill the vacancies. If this had been the provision, the constitution would have had no life-preserving principle in it—two contingencies might arise, where the constitution might be suffered to run down, and the government become dissolved. One, where a less number than eleven Senators had been elected by the people, and been summoned in by the Executive—the other, where more than ten Senators had been elected, but refused or neglected to organize by choosing a presiding officer—or, having become organized, should, for political or other reasons, refuse to count the votes and declare the vacancies—or, having done this, should refuse by vote to go into this convention for the purpose of filling the vacancies. In this way, it will be perceived, if eleven Senators are elected, and six of these happen to be politically opposed to the majority of the House, and choose to violate the oath they have taken to support the constitution, they have only to refuse to organize by the choice of a President—or, when organized, to refuse to count the votes—or, having done this, to refuse to form a convention to fill the vacancies, and the constitution is at an end, and the government dissolved. The same result might follow, whenever a majority of the House should happen to be politically opposed to a majority of the Senate, and by meeting in convention would be thrown into a minority. The framers of the constitution have wisely provided against such a catastrophe—they have not left it to the consciences of the members of either branch, situated as I have described, to refuse or not to complete the organization of the government. The government was organized in the manner contemplated by the order, and what would have been the consequences if it had not been organized? The constitution would have been prostrated and your government been dissolved. No monies could have been drawn from your Treasury, for the salaries of your judges and other officers, or for other purposes—for all payments must be made by virtue of warrants drawn by the Governor and Council. No State tax could have been levied—no measures preparatory to a State valuation could have been taken—no meetings for the election of members of Congress to fill vacancies in Oxford and Washington Districts could have been held—and none of the members of the Senate of this year could have taken their seats, because the votes could not have been counted by the Governor and Council, and they could not have been summoned in as the constitution provides. And even the members of the legislature of this year could not have been qualified under the constitution for want of a constitutional council of last year. Judge Weston, in his opinion, obviously alludes to such a state of things, when he says "there may arise, and there have arisen, in the history of States, extraordinary periods, when the course prescribed by usage and the fundamental laws, either cannot be, or is not, pursued." Sir, there were able, honorable, and high minded men belonging to the majority of the House last year, some of whom are not with us this year, and they deemed it their solemn duty to prevent, by every means under the constitution, a dissolution of the government, and I esteem it a fortunate circumstance of my life, that I should have contributed my humble mite to the events of that period. But, sir, if we grant that all that was done in convention was invalid—that the vacancies in the Senate were not properly filled—this does not, in any degree, invalidate the Acts and Resolves of last year; for none of these were finally passed, when the four Senators, elected by the convention, were present and acted. On this ground, then, there can be no occasion for this extra legislation.

It is said by the gentleman from Portland, that this bill neither approves nor condemns the doings of the last Legislature—it does not impeach the laws and resolves, but condemns the manner of passing them. The Constitution provides that "each House shall be the judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members, and may determine the rules of its proceedings." If I understand this provision, each House, in relation to these subjects, is supreme—is

the judge in the last resort—and neither the Judges of the Supreme Court, when exercising judicial power—still less when giving their opinions at the call of either Branch—nor any other tribunal on earth—nor even the Legislature of this year—can question the due exercise of the powers conferred by this constitutional provision—or, in other words, can call in question the manner in which any Branch of the Government was organized. From the necessity of the case, it must be so, otherwise interminable confusion would follow. The House might refuse to recognize the Senate on the ground that it had admitted members not duly elected, or that its presiding officer had not been properly chosen. The Senate might question the authority of the House on similar grounds; and the Supreme Court and other Courts, even Justices of the Peace, might question the validity of the acts and resolves of the Legislature for the same reasons—that is to say, not condemn the laws, but the manner of passing them.

But I say, Sir, we have no right by the Constitution to pass this law, because it involves the exercise of judicial power. On this ground, your Committee on the Judiciary have this session, with the assent of two of the Committee who reported this Bill, given leave to withdraw in case of petitions for confirming and making valid the doings of towns, and their reports have been accepted—and such has been the uniform usage of the Legislature in such cases for five years past. It is not competent for the Legislature to legalize the doings of the most petty corporation in the State; and yet this Legislature may legalize the acts and resolves, and doings of all the Branches of the last Legislature, including the doings of the Governor and Council!

And, I insist, if we can pass this law confirming these acts, we might, if it suited the will of the majority, pass a law nullifying the acts and doings of the last Legislature, and of the Executive department. This power necessarily involves Nullification with all its odious incidents. Instead of quieting the public mind, as is said to be the object—though I am not aware it needs quieting—it will tend to produce disquiet, disgust, and litigation. The bill asserts the unconstitutionality of the acts and resolves of the last Legislature—and, if this be true, no lawyer of this House, who should be applied to for legal advice by any one who had paid a tax, or whose interest had been in any manner injuriously affected by any such acts, would hesitate to say he might sustain his action in a court of law.

But, Sir, the gentleman from Nobleboro' says the minority call this a party measure, and their own acts, and doings have made it such. I thank the gentleman for this frank avowal. It is what I had no doubt of before. We are then called on to pass this bill as a party measure—or rather the majority are thus called on. It is then to have an effect, not in our courts of law, but on the elections of next September. The gentleman further tells us, this measure does cover the majority of the Legislature with obloquy—that it carries the views of the people into effect. Sir, I had supposed we came here for the grave purpose of legislation—to discharge our appropriate duties in making good and wholesome laws, and in endeavoring to promote the best interests of the whole State. But I find I was mistaken in my old fashioned notions in relation to this subject—that a representative has other duties to perform—that he must, among other things, contrive, through a law, to be put in our Statute Book, to libel his predecessors, and to transmit the libel down to posterity—and all this to carry into effect the will of the people. From such legislation, or rather legerdemain, I pray the State may be delivered.

The gentleman from Bangor says nullification is no part of this bill—it is the converse of that doctrine. But, Sir, if this bill is not to be effectual for any purposes, it must be because it contains a declaration by the Legislature, that the acts and resolves of the last Legislature being unconstitutional, it is our sovereign will and pleasure, they shall in future be regarded as purged of their unconstitutional qualities, and that our Courts must now consider them as legitimately admitted into our code of laws. If then our declaration is effectual for these purposes, I contend it would be equally effectual to nullify the acts of the last Legislature—or to require our courts to disregard them. The gentleman has said, I referred to the member from Montville and called him a new light. Sir, I did not refer to any religious opinions of his, for I know not what they are, but I referred to him as a new light in legislation—that he had made pretensions to an illumination or hallucination, in relation to the objects of this bill, which, though it enabled him to see clearly, gave no light to others, and

seemed to be incommunicable. The gentleman has told us, the people have pronounced on the proceedings of the last Legislature, and this is a power higher than the Supreme Court. Sir, I should like to be informed how, when, or where, such an opinion has been expressed; for to public opinion fairly and legitimately expressed, I am accustomed to pay much deference and respect. Do we find it, Sir, in petitions, which have been presented, praying that such a law or any law like it, may be passed—or any memorials complaining of the acts and resolves of the last Legislature, or of the manner in which they were passed.—None such have been presented. No, Sir, there is no evidence—it exists only in the diseased imaginations of gentlemen. I feel myself therefore, warranted in saying, this measure was got up for party purposes, and with a view to out-door effect—that it is suited to a caucus or convention of the people, rather than for a grave Legislative body. And I would ask gentlemen to pause and reflect, before such a bill as this is allowed to be into our Statute Book. It will hereafter be a precedent fraught with the most mischievous consequences.—The dominant political party of the day in our Legislature, flushed with recent victory, will always find something in the acts and doings of their vanquished foes to find fault with—something to arraign and condemn. These acts and doings may be embodied in a bill like the one before us, and thus get a place in our Statute Book. Thus will there be no end to the work of crimination and recrimination, and the party effusions of the day, instead of being carried off through the common sewers to the ocean of oblivion, will find themselves carefully collected, preserved, and deposited, for all coming time, in your Statute Book—by the Legislature.

The majority, no doubt, suppose themselves so firmly seated in the saddle of power, that they consider it beyond the range of possibility to be dismounted. But the history of parties in our country is full of instruction on this subject. It teaches us that nothing is more fleeting and unstable than popular opinion—that the political favorites of to-day are not unfrequently execrated to-morrow. The time will come—whether it will be next year or the year after, I cannot tell—but come it must—when the opinions and measures of the majority of this House will be reviewed and reversed by the people—and then they and their Acts and Resolves may be embodied in your statute book after the manner of this bill—and as the gentleman from Nobleboro' says "covered with obloquy." The character and honor of our State, in the eyes of our sister States and the world, are deeply implicated in these proceedings. The minority of last year heaped Protest upon Protest against the proceedings of the majority, and these were entered on the Journals. Posterity, then, is in full possession of all the facts necessary to the finding of a correct verdict, and by that verdict I am willing to abide.

Melancholy.—Yesterday morning soon after 4 o'clock, a city watchman saw a man jump from the 4th story of the boarding house of Mr. Lowell Goodridge, 447, Washington Street, upon the pavement. On approaching him he gave a groan, and was dead when he came to him. His skull and one leg were broken.

It was ascertained that his name was Benjamin A. Wallis, a portrait painter, of correct habits, but very poor. Had been in this city nine weeks. From his papers it appeared that he was 27 years old; the son of Benj. Wallis, Judge of the Common Pleas Court in Albany 10 years since; and that his parents were both dead. It is supposed that he jumped out of the window in his sleep, although he said the day before that he must make away with himself if he did not get something to do.

Post. Patriot 12th.

A Shoemaker who did not chose to tell absolute falsehoods, contrived as well as he could to evade such as his profession occasionally compelled him to use. When he had cut out the leather for a pair of shoes, he laid it down upon the floor and walked once or twice around it. If then asked by his customers whether he had done the shoes, he would truly answer, "No but I have been about them."—*Salem Register.*

The Library of Congress now embraces 16,000 volumes. A new catalogue of the works added since the purchase of 1815, has just been published. It is said there are only two larger Libraries in the country, viz. that of Harvard College, 30,605 vols. and that of Yale College, 17,500.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The Kennebunk Gazette and Safo Palladium have been united, and the newspaper is published in Kennebunk.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

Leave to withdraw petition was granted to inhabitants of Buckfield, and Jonathan Hall.

An act for the preservation of Bridges and to incorporate the Proprietors of Saco Boom Company, had a first reading.

Bills enacted, additional respecting Cumberland Insurance Company, additional respecting the practice of physic and surgery, and to heal the doings of the last Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

An additional act respecting laying out and repairing highways and appointing commissioners of highways was read once and 300 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Legislature.

The Senate non-concurred the House in granting the town of Gray, leave to withdraw petition, and referred the petition to the Judiciary committee.

Resolve for increasing the salary of the Justices of the Supreme Court, was read a second time and passage refused.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Petition of John Austin was referred to next Legislature.

Bill engrossed, to provide for the appointment of Representatives and Senators underwent some discussion, and was laid on the table.

Levi Dow had leave to withdraw petition.

Bill to establish the Brunswick and Topsham Lyceum was read once.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

Order of notice was granted on petition of Henry W. Fuller.

Mr. Megquier from the Judiciary committee reported that it is inexpedient to make any alterations in the laws in relation to stray beasts, impounding beasts, &c. and also in relation to the subject of making highway districts, corporate bodies.

Resolve providing for the safe keeping of public papers, passed to be engrossed.

White Hill Road.—Mr. Megquier, from the committee, to whom the subject had been referred, made a report accompanied by a Resolve, appropriating five thousand dollars, for improving the road leading from this State through the notch of the White Hills. The report went into a consideration of the importance of this road to the trade and interests of this State, and also to the States of New Hampshire and Vermont, and requires the Governor to transmit copies of the Resolve to the executive of those states towards improving said road.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

The report of the Committee on apportionment of Senators and Representatives, after some further discussion was accepted.

Bill to repeal the act now in force, giving a bounty for the destruction of crows, was taken up, and after some discussion it was indefinitely postponed.

Resolve in favor of Anson Academy passed to be engrossed; also Resolve authorizing Seth Paine to practice law.

Bills enacted, to authorize certain persons to publish intentions of marriage and to solemnize marriage in the Madawaska and Aroostook Settlements, also an act to modify the conditions and terms of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts.

Petition of G. W. Randall and others to be incorporated as the Parsonsfield mining Company, received and committed.

Order of Notice granted on petition of Nathaniel Hoyt and others.

Bills engrossed, to regulate taking of fish in Sheepscot river, to judicial process and proceedings, and Resolve in favor of the town of Albany.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.

Resolve in relation to the White Hill Road underwent some discussion, and was laid on the table.

Bill giving a bounty on the destruction of bears and wild-cats, was indefinitely postponed.

Bill to establish the Westbrook Seminary, and to incorporate the town of Houlton, passed to be engrossed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Bill regulating Banks and Banking was called up and laid on the table.

Leave to withdraw petition was granted to Robert Sawyer, B. Brown and Ephraim Whitney.

Bill in relation to the Bath and Woolwich Ferry Company was refused a passage.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

Petition of Hugh D. McLellan and others for an alteration of the law relative to Courts Martial was received and committed.

Bills enacted, for altering the times of holding the Courts of Sessions in the County of Lincoln, to authorize the town of Portland to lay out a highway over the tide waters.

Resolve for an appropriation for improving the White Hill road, passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

Petitions received and committed, of inhabitants of Wales, of Rome, of Fryeburg, and of Monroe, all for separate

representation, of Henry Bickford for a military pension, of inhabitants of Monhegan Island for a regulation in taking herring near said Island, and memorial of Noah Nason and others in relation to a division of the town of Orono.

Petition of Daniel J. Perley was re-committed.

Leave to withdraw petition was granted to the Selectmen of Gray.

Resolve for opening a road from township No. 2 Old Indian purchase to Mat-tanawcook stream, passed to be engrossed.

Bill enacted, to set off Daniel Moulton from Standish to Gorham.

An order was also passed instructing the committee on state valuation to transfer the property of said Moulton in their valuation from Standish to Gorham.

Resolve authorizing Penobscot Indians to sell Pine Island, finally passed.

Bill to regulate judicial process and proceedings was taken up, and after some discussion was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Swett, the committee on Literature was instructed to require of the Trustees of the Literary institutions, who may make application for aid, a statement of the amount of the grants they may have received from this state and Massachusetts, and their present amount or funds, and also the salaries paid to their respective officers.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

Bills enacted, to authorize the town of Portland to appoint street Commissioners, to set off land of Ephraim Thompson and Stephen Rounds to Brownfield, for establishing a fire department in the town of Portland.

The Committee on Imprisonment for debt made a report, and 300 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Petitions were received and committed, of town of Starke, for separate representation, of James Deering for rent of land on Mount Joy neck, of James C. Churchill and others for aid for the Westbrook Seminary.

Mr. Hamlin of Columbia had leave of absence after Friday next, during the remainder of the session.

Bill authorizing certain persons to solemnize marriages in the Madawaska and Aroostook settlements in the Counties of Penobscot and Washington, passed to be engrossed.

An order was passed directing the Secretary of State to inform the House, of the situation of the funds appropriated by this State for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the number of such persons now at the Hartford Asylum at the expenses of this State.

The report of the committee on apportionment was taken up and accepted without discussion.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

On motion of Mr. Morrill of Falmouth, the committee on agriculture was instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating by law the sale of sheep's pelts, so that they shall retain the ears upon a penalty, with leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Talbot of Machias, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a pension to David Seavy for the year 1830.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

Bill for the better securing donations for charitable purposes, after some discussion, was indefinitely postponed, also Bill for repealing the act to encourage the destruction of crows.

Bills engrossed, for altering the time of holding the Court of Sessions in Lincoln, Resolve in favor of Waterville Light Infantry, and in favor of Nathaniel Davis.

Henry Milikin had leave to withdraw petition.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

Bill altering the time of holding the Court of Common Pleas in Somerset County passed to be enacted.

The Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of the poor residing without the limits of towns or organized plantations.

Resolves making appropriations for completing the public buildings was read once and ordered to be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Delesdernier of Calais an order was presented to the House for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of Feb. 1827, fixing the permanent seat of Government at Augusta, and also to receive any information which may be communicated to them as to the expense of erecting a State House in Portland one quarter larger than the one partly finished at Augusta. On motion of Mr. McGown of Bath, the order was laid on the table by a vote of 51 to 24.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.

Mr. Small of Jay was excused from serving on the Valuation Committee, and Mr. Bradford of Turner was appointed in his stead.

Bills enacted, to authorize the town of Portland to lay out highway over tide waters, to alter the times of holding the Courts of Sessions in the County of Lincoln, Resolves requiring the Governor to transmit an act to the executive of Massachusetts, and authorizing Mar-

garet McCobb and Edmund Wilson to execute certain deeds.

Petition of Henry W. Fuller was re-committed.

Resolve in favor of Elias Thomas passed to be engrossed.

Petition of C. Bradbury and others received and committed, also of Levi Lowell, also of Edward Russell.

On motion of Mr. Watts of St. George the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in relation to the State Prison.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Supreme Court.—A Bill was reported and read once raising the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to two thousand dollars, and of the associates Justices to eighteen hundred each.

Mr. Knowlton was opposed to the passage of the Bill, and in order to try the sense of the House, he moved an indefinite postponement, which motion prevailed by a large majority.

Petition of Day & Fraser for an allowance for printing was received and committed.

Bills enacted, to establish the Brunswick and Topsham Athenaeum, to prevent the destruction of pickerel in Pleasant Pond in the town of Jefferson and Whitefield.

Resolve in favor of Joshua Carpenter.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

Petition of David Coffin and others, and James Gilman, was referred to next Legislature in concurrence.

The report of the Committee on State Lands was received, and 300 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Petition of inhabitants of Dearbon for separate representation was received and committed.

White Hill Road.—The report of the committee accompanied by a Resolve appropriating five thousand dollars for improving the road through the notch of the White Hills, was taken up for consideration. A motion was made for indefinite postponement, and considerable discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Smith of Portland, Knowlton of Montville, Dummer of Hallowell, Parks of Bangor, and Sweat of Prospect, took part. Before any question was taken the House adjourned.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The State Convention met in the Baptist meeting house in Portland on the evening of the 23d ult. The meeting house was well filled. The convention was called to order by Isaac Ilsey Esq. of Portland, who nominated Mr. Scammon of Pittston for President—Elijah L. Hamlin of Columbia was appointed Secretary, and Hosea Ilsey of Portland assistant Secretary.—Daniel Goodenow Esq. of Alfred and others addressed the meeting. The Hon. PLEGE SPRAGUE Esq. was unanimously nominated as candidate for Governor. The nomination was made with much enthusiasm. The Hon. Jonathan G. Hutton declined being a candidate.—The Hon. John Holmes and Hon. Erastus Foote were appointed delegates at large (other delegates to be chosen by congressional districts) to attend a national convention to nominate a candidate for President. The official proceedings we will publish next week. We have only to add that the convention have done well.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The people begin to inquire with some anxiety what the Legislature are doing? when will an adjournment take place? These are very natural inquiries and come with great propriety from the people, who, at last, have to close the concern and pay the bill. Two months have nearly passed away since the session commenced and we consider that more than sufficient time to have completed all the business necessary to be transacted by the present Legislature. Yet we see nothing that looks like a termination of it. We are told by the office seekers and office holders that all things are doing well—there is no lack of industry and attention. We hope it may be so—yet, for the present, we cannot but doubt it. We could judge more correctly on this subject, if the friends of the majority would tell us what has been done; what is to be done; and when we may expect a recess.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS.

A Bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives on the motion, we believe, of one Francis O. J. Smith, a member from Portland having for its object the prohibition of pious and charitable donations by will unless recorded six months before the death of the testator. This is probably an exemplification of the Democracy of Mr. Smith. The measure was sustained by a violent philippic from Mr. Gorham Parks of Bangor, against the Clergy. The Bill was rejected by the House of Representatives. We can see no good reason why the pious and benevolent ought not to do what they please with their own—and we confess we have not correctly learned the principles of Democracy, if they are to operate restriction upon charity and benevolence; and liberty to licentiousness merely.

TEMPERANCE.

The last Jeffersonian contains a very sensible and well written communication on the important subject of temperance. The writer has taken a very correct view of the numerous evils consequent on intemperance, and expresses the

opinion that the only remedy is entire abstinence. The various objections to temperance societies, made by temperate and intemperate drinkers, are noticed and well refuted. We know not the writer, but his work shows him to be an able and benevolent man—we feel more than ordinary satisfaction when we see men of ability come forward in the good cause. We confess our own remissness in not more frequently calling the attention of our readers to this important subject—as soon as the press of political matter shall have subsided, growing out of the session of the legislature, we shall devote more time to it—mean while we would request our correspondents to aid us with their reflections.

THE QUARREL.

The Washington Telegraph of the 17th ult. has twenty columns filled with a history of the quarrel between President Jackson and Vice President Calhoun. The two highest officers in the nation appear before the public in battle array. We have no wish to fan or quench the flame—we only wish to see their places occupied by better men. The Jackson papers must manage this affair. It is a concern of theirs altogether.

It is said, in the Portland Advertiser, that Nathan Cutler of Farmington is the gentleman referred to in the E. Argus as having surrendered into the hands of Gov. Smith a commission received from Gov. Hutton, in consequence of constitutional scruples as to its validity. It will be recollected that this Mr. Cutler is the distinguished constitutional Lawyer, who was so unfortunate, last winter, as not to concur in opinion with the Judges of the Supreme Court, touching his own right to the Gubernatorial chair—very high authority this.

Our federal friend, the adjunct Editor of the Jeffersonian, in his last paper, seems to have improved very much in his Jackson qualifications. Presume he took a copy of his paper with him to Portland as a recommendation to a clerkship to some one of the committees of the Legislature; as he started soon after it went to press. Quere—would it not be well to take also the manuscript of a certain democratic (no doubt) Oration, delivered by a certain Democrat, before the Föderalists of Portland about fifteen years ago? a period on which our friend loves to dwell.

BOLIVAR'S WILL. We have received the Gaceta de Carthagea of Dec. 26th containing among other things the principal articles of Bolivar's Will. The following are some of them.

4. I aver that I possess no other property but the lands and mines of Arroa, situated in the Province of Carabobo, and some furniture, as specified in the inventory which may be found among my papers in the charge of Juan de Francisco Martin, a citizen of Carthagea.

6. It is my desire that the medal presented me by the Congress of Bolivar, in the name of that people, may be restored in my own name, as a pledge of the true affection which I retain for that Republic even in my last moments.

7. It is my desire that the two works sent me by my friend General Wilson, and which formerly belonged to the Library of Napoleon, entitled the Social Compact by Rousseau, and the Art of War by Montecuepli, may be presented to the University of Carraacas.

10. It is my desire, that after my decease, my remains may be deposited in the city of Caracas, my native place.

11. The sword given me by the grand Marshal of Ayacucho (Gen. Sucre) I direct my Executor to restore to his widow, that she may preserve it as a proof of the love to him which I have always professed.

12. I direct my Executors to return thanks to Gen. Robert Wilson for the good conduct of his son, Col. Bedford Wilson who has so faithfully accompanied me to the last moments of my life.—(Col. Wilson was one of his Aids.)

The persons named by Bolivar as Executors, are Gen. P. Briceno Mendez, Juan de Francisco Martin, Perfecto of Magdalena, and Dr. Jose Vargass. The editors of the Gaceta, in commenting upon the Will, thus express themselves: "The sensibility of our readers cannot fail to be excited on beholding the generous disinterestedness of this truly great man. Born in opulence, and heir to a considerable fortune, he has nothing left but the lands and mines of Arroa which he inherited from his ancestors, and some furniture, the most valuable of which he has returned to those who by it had expressed their esteem and gratitude. The founder of three nations, in which he could have acquired immense wealth, distributed within the same nations, the gifts which their gratitude prompted, and is only able to leave to his brothers and nephews, whom he makes his heirs, the residue of the patrimony which he had already divided among his kindred. No less admirable is the direction that his mortal remains should be conveyed to Carraacas, his native country, and that this legacy of love should be conferred on a place where reside the implacable enemies who are aiming their thrusts at his Excellency, and loading him with calumny by attributing to him designs subversive of liberty,—and where originated the disorders which now afflict the Republic, out of hatred to its Liberator and Father. Yet such is the love which binds him to the soil of his birth! Animated by this love in his last mo-

ments, the Liberator yields himself to its influence, and entrusts the precious deposits of his venerable remains to a town which gives shelter to those who a few days ago solicited his expulsion from the country.

Bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur.

Mr. Crockett during the discussion on Saturday, on Mrs. Decatur's bill stated that he was requested, in this House, last year, by a government officer, to vote for this claim, and to justify himself by the message of the President. The executive influence brought to operate on this bill, failed to extort a dishonest vote from Mr. Crockett, who declared that he could not vote for it from a feeling of sympathy, while so many females equally meritorious, having equal claims on the government, and being in equal distress, are overlooked. We have here a specific charge that executive influence has been employed in pushing forward this claim. We know that the President recommended it to the attention of Congress. And do we require any further evidence that the Executive has the disposition to encroach on the province and direct the decisions of the Legislative branch of the government; and if the people should be so infatuated as to re-elect him for another term, is there not strong reason to fear that the Executive influence will be hereafter felt in the Legislative Councils of the Union? This is a violation of the Constitution in a point to which public attention has not before been invited. It may be well for the people to pause and reflect, when called on to give their votes for President.

Nat. Intelligencer.

[From the New-England Farmer.]

GRAFTING.

MR. FESSENDEN—In your paper of Dec. 31, a new mode of grafting is described, which is said to be an improvement. I desire also to show you another new mode of performing this operation, which may prove equally valuable.

When trees begin to show their fruit, (no matter what kind) and it is made evident that grafting must be resorted to, or we must patiently put up with an inferior kind; instead of cutting off the top, uncover the roots and choosing the most thrifty one, make a slit in the bark, cut your scion off with a slope, and thrust it in and cover the roots with earth. It will take well, and grow some the first year, much more the next, and the third year the old stock may be cut away, and the growth from that time on will be very rapid, and soon form a good bearing tree.

CALVIN.

Preston, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1831.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—The English papers state that the British ship Falcon, of 12 guns and 30 men, lately fell in with a piratical vessel, which mounted 30 guns, and had a crew of 250 men. After two hours and a half hard fighting the British vessel succeeded in making a prize of the pirate. They were somewhat at a loss what to do with their prisoners, as they manifested a disposition to attempt violence whenever opportunity should permit. When they reached Ascension, the officers of the Falcon sent the pirates on shore in companies of twenty and hanged them on the Island. They reserved only the pirate captain and mate, whom they have taken to Bermuda for trial.

LAWS OF MAINE.

[No. 1.]

An ACT making further provision for the partition of Real Estate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That in all cases where a married woman, in this or any other State or Country, whose husband is under guardianship, is seized and possessed, in her right, of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments in this State, in common with any other person or Corporation, it shall be lawful for such married woman to join with the guardian of her husband, in making partition or division thereof with the other tenants in common. And for this purpose such married woman and guardian, are hereby authorized and empowered to make, execute, acknowledge, and deliver, and also to receive any deeds, releases, or other conveyances which may be necessary in making such partition or division. And such deeds, releases, or other conveyances, so made and executed, shall be as good and valid, as if the same had been made and executed by such husband and wife, he being under no disability.

[Approved by the Governor February 1, 1831.]

[No. 2.]

An additional ACT for the maintenance of Bastard Children.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the putative father of a Bastard child after having remained in jail three months without being able to comply with the order of Court whereby he was committed, may be liberated by taking the "Paor Debit-or's oath," in the same way and manner as persons now or hereafter may, who are committed on execution: Provided, such prisoner shall procure the service of a notification of the time and place ap-

pointed for him to take the oath prescribed for poor debtors, to be served on the Town Clerk of the town in which the child, of which he has been adjudged the putative father, has its legal settlement if there be any such town in this State, and on the mother of such child, if living in the State fifteen days before the time appointed for administering the oath, and provided also, such prisoner shall, before taking such oath, give his own Bond to the complainant, and also his own Bond to the town, which is or may be liable for the support of such child, to do and perform all acts and things required by order of the Court aforesaid.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall extend to all cases of imprisonment in pursuance of a conviction and consequent order of Court under the act to which this is additional; and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and hereby are repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, February 5, 1831.]

[No. 3.]

An additional ACT respecting the Agencies of Insurance Companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That the second and third sections of an Act entitled "An Act regulating within this State the Agencies of Insurance Companies established or incorporated without the same," passed the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty eight, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[Approved February 5, 1831.]

[No. 4.]

An ACT additional to an "Act to provide for the packing and inspecting of pickled and smoked fish."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this Act, the several inspectors of fish, in this State, shall be authorized to inspect smoked herring, scaled and packed in boxes eighteen inches long, nine inches wide, and seven inches deep in the clear, which boxes shall be made (except as to dimensions) in the manner provided by law for pickled and smoked fish, and in addition to the brand now required by law, there shall be branded upon the cover of said boxes, first sort, or second sort sealed herring, (as the quality may require) first sort to be not less than eight inches long and second sort not less than six inches and a half long and cured in a superior manner.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the inspection and exportation of said herrings, shall be subject to the same regulations as are prescribed by law for pickled and smoked fish, and that the Act passed January twenty-ninth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, entitled "an Act in addition to an Act to provide for the packing and inspection of pickled and smoked fish," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

[Approved by the Governor February 12, 1831.]

Mr. Randolph up for Congress.—The following queer fact, if it be a fact, is thus given in the Lynchburg Virginian. A gentleman of this place, who has just returned from Charlotte Court, informs us, that John Randolph was announced as a Candidate for Congress, on Monday last. The announcement was authorized by Mr. Randolph's friend, William Leigh Esq.; and therefore there is no doubt it has been done at Mr. Randolph's instance. Thus ends the magnificent diplomatic career of John Randolph! Ought he to be paid \$18,000 for it?

Central America.—A passenger in the Ned at New York, states that the Congress of Central America had a new tariff in preparation, which would increase the duties, on American goods especially, 20 to 25 per cent. There had been a tremendous tornado in the province of Nicaragua—every thing was destroyed, and the earth swept bare. Gen. Lamar, Ex-President of Peru, died at Cartago, Nov. 15.

Two pirates were hanged in London on the 21st December.

MARRIED.

In this village, on the 21st ult. by Rev. J. Haynes, Mr. Stephen Washburn, to widow Rebecca Young, both of Paris.

In Buckfield, by N. Harlow, Esq. Mr. John Monk of Buckfield, to Miss Mary Hatch of Hebron.

In Sumner, by N. Harlow, Esq. Mr. Zelotas Buck of Buckfield, to Miss Sarah H. Crockett of Winthrop.

In Portland, Mr. Charles P. Hsley, to Miss Mary Barnes.

In North Yarmouth, Mr. Frederick A. Gray to Miss Rachel Gray—Mr. Isaac Cushman, Esq. of Pownal, to Miss Lucy L. Parson of N. Yarmouth.

In Brunswick, Mr. Henry K. Adams to Miss Margaret F. Webb.

DIED.

In Paris, on the 21st ult. Miss Charlotte Daniels, daughter of John Daniels, Jr.

In Elliot, Dr. Caleb Emery, 44. He was sitting in his house, reading, when he fell from his chair and expired instantaneously. He had not complained of debility, and was apparently in perfect health but a few moments before his death. Dr. E. was a member of the Council of this State in 1829.

In York, Mrs. Elizabeth Bridges, 84.

SALE AT Auction.

The subscriber will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Store in Norway Village,

THE remainder of his Stock in TRADE, consisting of English and W. I. GOODS, among which are the following articles, viz:—4 pieces of CALICO—1 piece of Irish LINEN, very good—parts of pieces of BOMBAY—4 pieces of Col'd CAMBRICS—a quantity of Sewing SILK—Vest Patterns, a great variety—several pieces of Fancy Ribbons—1 piece of English GINGHAM—3 pieces of Figured MUSLIN—a small quantity of Hard Ware—Shaving Soap—good Water Proof HATS and CAPS—2 doz. good Scythes, Scythe STICKS and Scythe STONES—together

with many other articles to numerous to particularize. The above described property with various other articles will be sold to close a concern, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY the twelfth day of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Terms of Credit made known at the time and place of sale.

ICHABOD BARTLETT, Norway, Feb. 19, 1831. 36

GEORGE ROPES, MIDDLE-ST. PORTLAND,

HAS recently opened a new stock of elegant B. P. Tea and Dining Sets. Gold Band, Lustre, and Printed

China.

Plain, Pressed, and Cut GLASS WARE; C. C. and edged CROCKERY of every description. An extensive supply of BRASS FIRE SETS; Tea Trays; Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots; HOLLOW WARE; Brass Candlesticks; CUTLERY; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Cabinet and House Trimmings; Tools, Nails, Shovels, &c. &c., all of which will be sold cheap, at wholesale and retail.

G. R. being agent for the sale of Tufts' Soap Stone Furnaces, and for the N. E. LOOKING-GLASS Manufactory, will sell those articles at factory prices.

Cash given for broken Flint Glass; and the highest price for Bristles. Feb. 14, 1831. 6w35

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just received on consignment, a new assortment of Dark and Light Calicoes of the very latest patterns; Corded Cambrics; Swiss Muslins; Bobbinet Laces; Belt Ribbons; Braids, Cords, &c. &c. with a large lot of Fancy Goods. Also, Black, Brown, Blue and Olive Broadcloths; Cassimeres; Lastings; Bed Tickings; Shirtings; Table Linen; Cotton Yarn, &c. Likewise, a few New York HATS, cheap. ASA BARTON, Agent.

WANTED, Some good Wood and HAY, for which Cash will be paid.

Norway, Feb. 14. 3w35

GRAND RESTORATIVE OR, GERMAN ELIXIR,

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and most diseases of the Lungs.

THE fatal tendency of diseases which affect the organs of the chest is well known, and if except the acute epidemic diseases, it will be found that affections of the lungs constitute a greater share of the bill of mortality than all other diseases.

It is therefore highly necessary that persons who are affected with colds or coughs, (however slight they may appear at first,) should be particular in applying a remedy in season. A large proportion of the persons who die by consumption, and at first only affected by a slight cough, and had that been cured, they would have escaped that almost fatal disorder.

This Elixir was the discovery of a medical gentleman in Germany, who devoted a long time to the examination of the cause, nature, and cure of

Pulmonary Complaints has uniformly had the happiest effects in checking, and finally eradicating these alarming diseases; and in many cases that were considered hopeless, it has wrought a perfect cure.—He for a long time kept the discovery a profound secret but for a large sum of money, was induced to sell the recipe to an American Physician who had resided several years in Mexico, by whom it was recently sent to this country.

Many certificates in corroboration of the above statements might be easily procured, but the Proprietors are so well assured of its beneficial effects that they offer it to the afflicted with the fullest confidence of its success.

For sale by ASA BARTON, Agent. June 21, 1830. 1amly 32

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each. S. COLMAN, Portland, Agent for the work. Oct. 1, 1830.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Dec. 7.

NEW LITERARY PREMIUMS THE ARIEL.

Vol. 5, for 1831—with 12 Splendid Engravings.

THIS very popular Literary Journal, published every other Saturday, at \$1.50 per annum, will commence a new Volume on the 14th of May, 1831. Each No. is printed on an imperial sheet of fine white paper, making 16 papers, or 116 in a year, adapted expressly for binding. The volume will be embellished with twelve beautiful copperplate engravings, prepared expressly for the Ariel, and principally of American scenes and incidents.

Its contents are Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Miscellany, &c. from the most popular English and American Magazines, Annuals, &c. with copious original contributions of value. The great and increasing popularity of the Ariel has induced the Editor to offer the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1. Any person who will procure seven subscribers, and forward \$10, shall receive a copy gratis.

2. For ten subscribers, and \$15, a copy of the Pearl (a Philadelphia Annual) for 1830 and 1831, the two containing FIFTEEN beautiful engravings, and a copy of the Ariel.

3. For twenty subscribers, and the subscription money, the Pearl for 1830 and 1831, and the Atlantic Souvenir and Boston Token for 1831, elegantly bound, the four containing near 45 splendid engravings, and the Ariel.

4. For twenty-eight subscribers, and the subscription money, Hume, Smollett & Bissot's HISTORY OF ENGLAND, in 9 large volumes, with 9 fine engravings, elegantly bound, also the Ariel.

These works are warranted perfect, and will be delivered free of cost in Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Pittsburg, New York, and at the Ariel office, or sent as otherwise directed, but in that case at the owner's risk. Orders may be sent in immediately and the premiums will be promptly forwarded. Specimens of the Ariel will be forwarded on application, post paid, to such as wish to possess themselves of any of the premiums.

[F]or at least one of the above liberal premiums could be gained by the reader of this, in his own town, as the work is cheap beyond all precedent in the history of American publications, and if his efforts are extended to the adjacent villages, probably ALL of them could be secured. EDMUND MORRIS, January, 1831. 95 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.

ATKINSON'S CASKET, Gems of Literature, Wit & Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letterpress, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the Fashions, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the United States.

An elegant plate of the latest Fashions will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engraving will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price \$2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above works will be received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Oxford Observer, whose accounts are of more than 18 months standing, and who expect to pay in Produce, are requested to make immediate payment. All persons not making payment by the first day of April next, will then have the privilege of paying some other way. Feb. 14.

Notice!

THE subscriber being about to close his present business, requests all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Account, to make immediate payment without delay.

ICHABOD BARTLETT, Norway, Jan. 6, 1831. 30

Book and Job Printing NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM;

For sale Wholesale and Retail by ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

IT is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effects are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard. I was, about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ankles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with a great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored, and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the Balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD. Peacham, March 4, 1829.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

THIS valuable Medicine has been used in several instances with success for the cure of Fits.—Numerous Certificates of its efficacy have been received from persons of the first respectability.—The following from John Whipple, Esq. is sufficient to show its value:

I JOHN WHIPPLE, of Hooksett, certify and say, that my child was attacked with fits in a very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed to have had little or no effect. I applied to Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his Drops, which I gave to my child as directed by said Brown; and I have no doubt they were of much service. After administering one phial full to my child, the fits left her, and she has been in perfect health ever since. JOHN WHIPPLE.

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

THE great and merited reputation this elegant Ointment has acquired in places where its active and salutary properties have been tested by the most uniform and extended success, affords ample and conclusive proof of its being a mild, cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch, and other unpleasant and irritating eruptions of the skin.—Its application is easy: requires no change of dress or bed clothes—gives additional freshness and beauty to the skin, is free from disagreeable smell, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate constitutions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.—Apply such quantities to the parts affected as will readily absorb, and repeat it at different times until the pimples disappear, which they will generally do after two or three applications. One box cures a grown person, less cures a child.—Price, twenty five cents a box.

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT,

OR, LIQUID OPODELDOC.

SUPERIOR in strength and medicinal virtues to any of the kind ever offered to the public. It is used with the most happy effects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and swellings: for asthma, for hooping cough: for pains and soreness in the stomach and sides: for pains and itching in the ears, &c. &c.

It is a certain cure for sore lips, toothache and CHILBLAINS.

*In consequence of the unprecedented demand for this Opodeldoc

the price has been reduced to 37 1-2 cents each.

All of the above together with most medicines wanted by families, are constantly on hand and for sale by ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway, Aug. 16, 1830. 1amly

HENRY POOR, At No. 3, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, PORTLAND, (3 DOORS BELOW DAVID DANA)

IS now opening for the Winter and Spring Trade, English Merino Circassians, fashionable colors at low prices; Brown and Blue Camlets; Silks in great variety; Merino and other Shawls; new Calicoes; lots of Flairs; heavy Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks and Yankee Prints; Laces, Lace Veils, Edgings, &c.; Cheap Dimities; Lawns, Lleneas, Diapers and Damasks; Cotton Yarns, Threads, best Spool Cotton, Combs, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Bobbins, Pearl Buttons, and a sufficient variety of nick nacks to suit the calls of all hands.

—ALSO—

CARPETINGS.

PRIME PATTERNS; BROADCLOTHS; LOW PRICES;

FEATHERS, A GOOD ASSORTMENT; and a generally well selected Stock as can be found in town—well suited to the country trade.

HENRY POOR.

He will give the highest market prices for all home made stuffs—such as Tow, Frest, Full'd and all Wool CLOTHS—Woolen YARN, &c. &c. Feb. 14, 1831. 6w35

Public Attention!

IS most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an INVALUABLE PREPARATION, the merits of which have been tested by TIME, and are sustained by undoubted testimony.

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS!

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

The Botanical Drops have been successively administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obsolete Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, & Venereal Taint.

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the Botanical Drops will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Meazles—red blotches—pimples on the face—festering eruptions on the skin—and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumnal Physicks known, to free the system from humors.

A physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price \$1 a bottle, or 6-bottles for \$5.

WHITE TEETH! AND HEALTHY GUMS!

THOSE who would retain, or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders, in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder by purifying the mouth and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, operates as the best preventative of the TOOTH ACHES. The Dentifrice removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. And its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth; preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.—Price 50 cents.

*None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Canary Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

NEW PUBLICATION.

An examination of the New Testament evidence on the Mode of Baptism. By JOSEPH WALKER, A. M. Pastor of a Federal Baptist Church in Paris, Maine, 24 pages—Just published and for sale at the Observer Office, by the hundred, dozen, or single. Price single, 6 1-4 cents. Nov. 15. 22

POETRY.

From the Brattleboro' Messenger.

HOME.

Where burns the loved heart brightest,
Cheering the social breast?
Where beats the fond heart lightest,
Its humble hopes possessed?
Where is the smile of sadness,
Of meek-eyed Patience born,
Worth more than those of gladness
Which Mirth's bright cheek adorn?
Pleasure is marked by fleetness
To those who ever roam,
While grief itself hath sweetness
At Home!—dear Home!

There blend the ties that strengthen
Our hearts in hours of grief—
The silver links that lengthen
Joy's visits when most brief:
There eyes in all their splendor
Are vocal to the heart.
And glances gay or tender
Fresh eloquence impart:
Then dost thou sigh for pleasure,
Oh, do not widely roam,
But seek that hidden treasure
At Home!—dear Home!

Does pure Religion charm thee
Far more than aught below?
Wouldst thou that she should arm thee
Against the hour of woe?
Think not she dwelleth only
In temples built for prayer,
For Home itself is lonely
Unless her smiles be there:
The Devotee may falter,
The Bigot blindly roam,
The worshipless her altar
At Home!—dear Home!

Love over it presideth
With meek and watchful awe,
Its daily service guideth
And shows its perfect law;
If there, thy faith shall fail thee—
If there, no shrine be found,
What can thy prayers avail thee
With kneeling crowds around?
Go leave thy gifts unoffered
Beneath Religion's dome,
And be her first fruits offered
At Home!—dear Home!

There let affections holy
Before the altar meet,
For there the pure and lowly
In Christian kindness meet:
There Charity beginneth—
There Faith shall find her rest—
There Hope her halo singeth
Around the suppliant breast:
Then wander not in sadness
Where moral-torrents foam,
But seek for peace and gladness
At Home!—dear Home!

MISCELLANY.

STORMS AND SUNSHINE;
OR,
THE HOUSE ON THE HILL.

CONCLUDED.

"Hear what Mr. Howard has to say, and then whatever you conclude to do I am sure your mother and I shall agree to; but we must tell your mother of the death of her sister; of our disappointments, and of the loss of the Mary. Go, my dear child, and send her to me;—once more I say, follow the dictates of your own heart; I know you will do what is right."

Thus consoled, Cornelia left him and joined the little party in the parlour;—sent her mother to supply her place and endeavored to enter into conversation with those remaining.

Mrs. Arnold supported all the trials that were now pressed upon her with fortitude; but the death of her sister she was not prepared for. The tears she now shed for a relation so near and dear, and from whom she hoped so much, relieved her aching heart; so that in a short time she recovered her tranquillity, and assured her husband she was very happy in her present situation; that giving up her trinkets would be no sacrifice to her, and that to see her husband and children comfortable and happy would render her so too. She mentioned the small legacy that had been left her son by his god-father, as being sufficient to finish his education, and the virtues and promising talents of that son, as a subject of pride and pleasure to them. Mr. Arnold felt so assured by the goodness and affection of his wife, that he almost ceased to consider himself a poor disappointed man, and felt himself relieved from the uneasy sensation arising from having concealed any thing from his wife.

In the course of the evening Mr. Howard found an opportunity of conversing with Cornelia. It is not my intention to relate this conversation; it is sufficient to say that love surmounted every difficulty, and Cornelia gave him every reason to hope he was not indifferent to a heart, that, till then, had never known a preference.

The next morning Mr. Howard bade them adieu, and Rhoda, whose penetration had, before this, seen and understood the situation of both parties, expressed her pleasure, her hopes, and her approbation, nor one single fear damped the happiness of Cornelia. Not a day passed without bringing the accepted lover; sometimes it was to carry Mrs. Arnold to ride, for the sleighing was delightful, and the clear winter weather so

different from the fogs and clouded atmosphere of London, that she enjoyed these little excursions. The sisters likewise improved the fine sleighing. A little party was made to visit the good doctor; another to Mr. Allen's and from them both they returned charmed with the native good sense, hospitality, and kindness of their entertainers.

The day was now approaching in which the referees were to meet upon Mr. Arnold's case. Ten times he was disposed to quit his claim, and give up what he thought hopeless; but what he owed his family prevented, and he looked forward with impatience to what was to decide whether he was to consider himself a rich man or a poor one, and he often exclaimed, "How expectation loads the wings of time."

Newspapers and books, however, seemed to amuse them all.

One day after dinner Mr. Howard arrived, "I must apologize, my dear Sir, for calling so immediately after dinner. I will not say it was impatience to see you, but own I have a search to make, in which you, Sir, are deeply interested. I have reason to hope, that the very deed which we wish so much to obtain is now in this very room."

"In this apartment! You surely would not jest with me?"

"No, my dear Sir, I do not jest, but I hope I am not laying in a disappointment for either you or myself. This morning an old fellow who lived with my uncle, who was recorder of deeds for this county, came to see me. After supplying some of his wants, I entered into conversation with him of days that are passed; of my dear parents, my uncle, and several friends of my youth. He was with my uncle when his office was burnt, and assisted to remove all the papers they could save from the conflagration. Those papers, he tells me, were brought to this house, and placed in a large mahogany escritoire. He assisted my father to arrange them; my poor uncle was dreadfully burnt, and a violent cold caused his death in a few weeks."

"My father lived several years after; but my mother dying immediately after my uncle, the house was uninhabited, except by an old servant, whom my father desired might continue in it till I took possession. She removed to a house some distance from here; you, my dear Sir, succeeded her, and I do not believe the desk has been opened for many years nor did I think the contents could be of any consequence. The moment I heard the old fellow finish his story I came to you, and if you will assist me in the search, should we succeed, we shall be richly rewarded; and if we do not find the deed we shall only have thrown away an idle hour or two. Certainly it is worth the trouble to ascertain if such an instrument is in existence, for if it is, I believe we shall find it here."

It was some time before a key could be found to fit the lock, and when the door was opened, files of papers covered with dust, rendered the appearance of the task very arduous. The search appeared to be in vain, the mice had made great depredations, and file after file was examined and laid by, when a bundle in the lowest apartment attracted their attention. This was almost buried in dust. Mr. Howard took it to the fire to shake it off, when there dropped a paper from the envelope, which proved to be the very one they had been so long looking for. An exclamation of joy burst from Howard, as he read the beginning of it, and before he finished it, he handed it to Mr. Arnold and wished him joy of what he now hoped would be a happy conclusion of all cares and sorrows.

In this pleasure they all participated, and Rhoda exclaimed, "The storm was sent for your good. If it had not been for that, you would have lost your title right."

"It is even so, my good friend; Providence has conducted us to the only spot upon which our anxieties could terminate, and I hope we all of us shall feel grateful for this unlooked for blessing."

The deed was again perused, and they found it was perfect in all its parts. They knew, also, that the witnesses were still alive. The gentlemen had just concluded to set out for — in the morning, when Howard's servant appeared with letters for Mr. Arnold. The first was as follows:—

"We are all deceived, my dear Sir, and I am sure no one can rejoice more than myself, in informing you that Mrs. Brown, your wife's sister, left a will, which was not produced till after her funeral. It was then read, and deposited in Doctor's Commons by her man of business, Mr. Jenks. I send you this letter, a copy of the will, together with the sums she willed your family, excepting that she gave your son, which is still in the Bank of England. I have been so much engaged in business that I have not time to add more than that I am, with great respect

"Your's,
WILLIAM WATSON."

Mr. Arnold read the letter to his wife and was preparing to examine the will, when a letter with the Boston mark caught his eye; "Woes come not single spies, but in battalions," says Dr. Young. May we not be allowed to parody it, and say, "When joys appear they do not come alone." This letter was the consummation of their transports; it was

from Captain Frazier. He had been driven off the coast, during that dreadful storm, and had been ten days at one of the West India Islands to get provisions for his vessel, and had arrived in safety at Boston, and was ready to land Mr. Arnold's property, as well as his cargo. "Thank God," burst from every lip, while the glistening eyes gave testimony of their satisfaction.

Mrs. Arnold's sister had given handsome legacies to her servants and dependants; and bequeathed to William, (Mr. Arnold's son) two thousand pounds; to Mrs. Arnold and Emma the same; but to Cornelia, in consideration of her long residence with her, and her own affection towards her, five thousand;—her plate and wardrobe were to be divided between the mother and her daughters. If sorrow after rapture is severe, reverse the picture and say how much more pleasant joy is, after trouble.

It was some time before their thoughts were sufficiently arranged to be expressed; an emphatic silence, for several minutes, reigned; when Mr. Arnold said, turning to Cornelia, "Well, my dear, you are the heiress; what will you do with your new found wealth?"

"Give it, with my whole heart, to him who would have taken me without a shilling," exclaimed Cornelia while the radiant blushes upon her face rendered her an object doubly delightful, as with grace she held out her hand to Howard, "if he does not disdain the girl who felt too proud to come a penniless incumbent upon him."

"Disdain the girl!" returned the enraptured lover, "this little hand and that inestimable heart, without a farthing, are to me worth an empire; nor is their value lessened, by bringing a fortune worthy the donor, and which will give me the delight of seeing Cornelia in that state of affluence which she well knows how to dignify and ornament."

"And who," said the laughing Emma, "will take me with my pittance? I almost wish the Doctor was a widower."

"Do you," cried the Doctor, entering, "why then, Miss Emma, I will take care and not leave my wife in your way, for fear you will practice some wicked device upon the good woman to fulfil your wishes."

"She has just got a little money, Doctor, and as Cornelia has been persuading Mr. Howard to accept it, Emma was planning the same present to you." Mr. Arnold then informed the Doctor of their reverse of fortune and received his sincere congratulations upon these events.

The morning saw Mr. Arnold and Mr. Howard depart. Their business was soon settled, and possession of the contested estate was immediately given; when, on the wings of love and joy, the tender husband and father, and fond lover returned home. The trunks containing Mrs. Brown's wardrobe and the boxes of plate arrived the day before, and the first use that they made of their newly acquired wealth, was to amply reward all who had been so kind and attentive to them. Mrs. Arnold presented a handsome piece of plate to Mrs. Barton; an elegant gold watch to the Doctor, and suitable presents to the rest of their friends. It was decided that many alterations in the mansion they inhabited should be made, and that Mr. Howard and Cornelia should reside there. The house was newly furnished, and farm well stocked, and it became one of the most beautiful spots in that country. A good library; an excellent piano; and, indeed, every thing that could conduce to their happiness was purchased. Mr. Arnold concluded to live for the future in Boston. The twenty-fifth of the following June saw Cornelia united to Mr. Howard, and after the ceremony was performed, in presence of their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold and Emma bade them farewell for a short time. Rhoda had become so attached to them that she accepted an invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Howard to reside in their family. John drove his master and mistress to Boston and then requested a dismission. He had become in love with the rustic domestic who lived with Mrs. Arnold. His master put him in possession of a good farm, and stocked it well with cattle, and Cornelia furnished the house, and gave the bride her wedding dress. Cornelia and her husband visited their happy parents in Boston, and returned and attended John's wedding. In a year from that time Emma likewise became a bride to a good man who knew how to appreciate her worth and shield her retiring modesty from every evil that can be warred off by the hand of kindness and affection.

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY,

10,000 Bushels of well seeded CLOVER TOPS, for which Cash will be paid—or cleaned for one sixth part, by the subscriber at the Steep Falls.

JOEL PARKHURST.

Norway, Feb. 8, 1831. 34

NEW FALL Goods.

AT THE CHEAP STORE!

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

HAS received his Fall supply of Goods consisting of every article usually found in the Piece Goods line; among which are SHAWLS, a splendid assortment of fashionable kind; Crapes; Pongees; Calicoes; Silks; Hdkfs;—Muslins; Bombazetts; Plaids; Camlets; Tickings; Sheetings; Shirtings, and Yarns. Also,

Broadcloths, Habit and Pelisse Cloths;

Cassimeres; Umbrellas, &c. The above with many other articles are offered at the lowest Cheap Store Prices.

Purchasers from the country who are desirous of purchasing Goods at low prices, will find it an object to call at No. ONE, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle Street, opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

WANTED

Good all Wool and Cotton and Wool FLANNELS, (yard wide.) FULL'D CLOTH, Blue mixed, (mixed in wool.) White, Red, and Black YARN, in exchange for Goods as above.

Portland, Oct. 22, 1830. 3m21

A Farm

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM situated in the town of Oxford, on the post road from Craigie's Mills (so called) to Poland Corner—containing fifty acres of LAND with a DWELLING-HOUSE and Barn thereon—it being the farm on which Mr. Nathan Rowe now lives. Terms of sale made easy.

ICHABOD BARTLETT.
Norway, Jan. 6, 1831. 30

PROVIDENCE FACTORY YARN.

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Traveling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY, Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND. 15

TO PRINTERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.

JAMES CONNER, offers for sale, at his Type and Sterotype Foundry, 107 Nassau st. Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7 1-2 per cent. deduction for cash at the prices affixed.

His Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment: it is nearly all of an entire NEW CUT: is lighter faced than any now exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, takes less ink, and less labour in working, than most other type.

Diamond, per lb. \$2,00 Small Pica, \$0,33 Pearl, 40 Pica, 36 Nonpareil, 99 English, 36 Minion, 70 Great Primer, 34 Brevier, 56 Double Pica, 32 Burgeois, 46 Six Line Pica, 30 Long Primer, 46 all larger, 30

Leads of every thickness and size constantly kept on hand; Cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type, which has been used for stereotyping on very favorable terms.

Old Type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 lbs.

N. B. Sterotyping of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch on reasonable terms.

Publishers of papers that will insert the above three times will be entitled to receive \$2 on settlement of their accounts, or in any type cast at this foundry, provided four times the amount is purchased.

Jan. 13 34

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS.—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books and Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.

Portland, March, 1830. 45t

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Oxford Observer,

12,000 First rate SHINGLES;
200 Bushels WHEAT;
200 " CORN;
200 " OATS;
100 " RYE.

Also,—Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Peas, &c. &c.
Jan. 1, 1831.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE NEW-YORK AMULET, VOL. II.

We scarcely know whether in commencing a Second Volume of the New YORK AMULET, it is necessary to present our Readers with a new Prospectus. On the further consideration, however, that our readers will have a new Editor, and that the Editor hopes to have many new readers, it may be proper to speak briefly of the character and intention of our Work.

It is our wish, and, to the extent of our humble powers, will be our constant endeavor, to promote those two great essentials of human happiness, love towards God and good-will towards man; where the first, indeed, is found in sincerity, the latter cannot be absent.

Thus far our work will be entitled to the appellation of religious: but it is not our purpose to make it theological, or to enter into any of those controversies in which, it is much to be regretted, there is, too frequently, more of the spirit of party than of piety.

It is the triumph of unbelievers that the religious world have divided among themselves; we would unfurl the standard of union, and show the scoffers that the principles of religion are throughout the same,—pure and immutable.

As a literary work, we shall endeavor to combine in its columns instruction and amusement—availing ourselves of the service of fiction only for the promotion of truth, and the cultivation of those feelings which may be beneficial to ourselves and others. When we conduct our readers into the regions of imagination, it shall not be for the purpose of unfitting them for, or disgusting them with, those of reality, but for the enjoyment of a glorious, a noble faculty, with which an all-good Creator has enhanced man's earthly happiness.

Original Tales, of feeling or fancy, will form a prominent feature in the present, as in the past Volume. Nor will the spirit of chastened humor be frowned austere from our columns. We think with Solomon—there is a time to laugh, and, in season, we shall be glad to have our readers laugh with us.

Poetry, in all its variety—Criticism, as far as we dare venture on such dangerous ground—Interesting Anecdotes Extracts, &c. &c., will hold their due stations and importance in our Work.

The claims which the Amulet has put forth to Originality, will be very much augmented. In addition to the distinguished names already on our list of Contributors, and which the Editor fondly hopes will not be lessened, he is enabled to say confidently, that the second volume of the Amulet will contain articles from several distinguished Authors on the other side of the Atlantic—the former literary associates of the Editor.

Persons forwarding five subscriptions will receive a sixth copy for their trouble.

The only cause of complaint, as far as we are aware, which has been found in the first Volume shall be removed. The Amulet will be published and mailed punctually on the 7th and 21st of every month.

Terms.—To City Subscribers, supplied by a Carrier, and in handsome printed Covers, One Dollar and Twenty-five cents. Subscribers supplied by mail, One Dollar. Subscriptions payable in advance.

WOOD! WOOD!!

WANTED immediately in payment for the Oxford Observer,

50 CORDS

WOOD

Those of our subscribers who wish to pay in wood for the ensuing year, will receive their papers at the advance price, provided they deliver it soon.

Dec. 21.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT TWO DOLLARS per annum, or, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

All LETTERS and COMMUNICATIONS intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publisher, POST PAID.